

The Sonoma News.

VOL. 3.

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NO. 30.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Important Information Gathered Around the Coast.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A Summary of Late Events That Are Rolled Down to Suit Our Busy Readers.

An Astoria, Or., factory made 7,500,000 salmon cans this year.

The Oregon Short Line will pay 3 per cent on its income bonds October 1st.

The Los Angeles, Cal., assessment for '98 is more than \$61,000,000.

A street railway is to be built at Alhambra, Michoacan, Mexico.

Nearly every commercial organization on the Pacific Coast favors the retention of the Philippines.

Sheep and wool sales in Lake county, Or., from July 1st to September 1st will aggregate \$250,000.

From Pendleton, Or., were shipped to Nebraska last week 380 head of cattle; they sold for 3 1/2 cents a pound.

In the Rincon asphalt mines in Santa Barbara Co., Cal., belonging to the Alcatraz Co., work has been resumed.

The first locomotive that ever moved a wheel in Alaska pulled out of Skagway July 21st with a string of flat cars.

A line of steamers is projected between Port Arthur and Puget sound, to run in connection with the Siberian railroad.

Mexico has twenty-one completed blast furnaces and two building, seven rolling mills, and two partly completed open hearth steel plants.

Pennsylvania capitalists have taken the 100 bonds of local improvement district issued at Tacoma, Wash. They draw 8 per cent and run ten years.

Work has begun on the 2-mile piece of railway to connect the Visalia branch of the Valley R. R. with the main line running to Bakersfield, Cal.

The Mexican railroad reports gross receipts for the 29th week of the year of \$73,889.88, against \$77,378.62, for the corresponding week of 1897.

The Santa Fe R. R. Co. is building at San Bernardino, Cal., of sheet steel, a tank 96 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, that will hold 36,700 barrels of oil.

There are 200,000 sheep feeding in the mountains of Alpine Co., Cal. The sheep license tax collected this season by that county amounts to \$6000.

In the Philippine Islands there are 750 miles of telegraph, but Manila is the only town that has a telephone system. It is owned by English capitalists.

The California Board of Public Works is to begin the work of building the jetty at Newton Shoals, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of War.

In Astoria, Oregon, at a depth of 20 feet, large pieces of coal were discovered, on being thrown upon a fire, burned freely. The deposit is being investigated.

A cable is projected from San Francisco to Hawaii, the Philippines, and Hongkong, to cost \$10,000,000. The Pacific Cable Co. is capitalized for \$100,000,000.

During June there were exported from Progreso, Mexico, 39,514 bales of henequen, weighing 6,454,434 pounds. The bulk of it went to the United States and England.

The Central Pacific road, between Ogden, Utah, and Truckee, Cal., uses coal mined at Evanston, Wyoming, which costs \$3 per ton at the mine, and annually consumes 300,000 tons.

The Mexican government has made a contract with Rossi & Chesio to export the deposits of guano on the desert islands in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Yucatan and Campeche.

Orange shipments at Redlands, Cal., for the season approximate 487,640 boxes—more than double those of last year. The average f. o. b. price was \$1.75 per box, making a total of \$850,000.

The California Cotton Mills Co. of East Oakland, Cal., will increase their capital stock from \$600,000 to \$800,000 to enable them to increase their output. Over 300 people are employed in the mills.

Honolulu is to be fortified and made one of the strongest military posts in the Pacific. Major Langhitt, commanding a battalion of United States volunteers and engineers, goes there, followed by 400 expert engineers.

The Mexican General Electric Co., the Mexican branch of the General Electric Co. of Schenectady, N. Y., has been awarded the contract for the electrical installation equipment of the tramways of Mexico City.

It is estimated that the salmon pack for the season of '98 on the Columbia river will be 100,000 cases below the average. Figures compiled by the Astorian show that 282,000 cases had been canned up to the 1st inst.

W. A. Bissel, freight manager of the Santa Fe system, says of the proposed steamer line from San Diego, Cal., to Japan: "The contract for the line is signed, and the steamers will begin their trips about December 1st."

Oregon capital interested in the fisheries of Columbia river and on the sound reports the season late, due largely to the cold weather. Fish are slack in the Columbia, and the run of sockeyes on the sound is not what it usually is at this time of year.

The clipper lines which carry freights from San Francisco to Alcatraz ports

have made another cut in their rates. Their new tariff ranges from 15 to 20 cents below that of the Southern Pacific, and from 6 to 11 cents under the rates recently made by the Panama railroad.

Men who have made a thorough study of the supply of green fruits in all parts of California estimate that about 4000 carloads will be shipped East this year, against 5300 in '97. The shortage is chiefly in pears, peaches and apricots. There will be an increase, however, in the shipments of prunes and raisins.

A citizens' committee at Portland, Or., has secured a twelve-acre tract of land in the eastern part of town for the terminal works of the Union, Cornucopia & Eastern Railroad, to be built from Union, Or., to the Seven Devils mines in Idaho. Bids have been asked for the construction of the road, bridges, etc., for a distance of 180 miles.

SHAFTER'S ARMY TO BE BROUGHT NORTH.

The War Department Will Remove the Troops From Santiago as Rapidly as Possible.

Washington.—Upon being informed of the formal request made by the commanding Generals of the American Navy at Santiago to have their men removed immediately to the United States the War Department officials stated that this request had been anticipated and that the department had been directing the best part of its energies to the return of these troops. It has therefore provided for their reception an ideal camp at Montauk point, L. I., and orders were sent forward to begin the homeward movement by embarking at Santiago five cavalry regiments of Shafter's forces, including Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

It is the intention of the department, and General Shafter was instructed to so inform the troops publicly, to conduct this movement as rapidly as the resources of the Government will permit, having a regard for the safety of the men themselves. American transports now at Santiago are as follows: Catania, 800 men; Gate City, 600; Grand Duchess, 1200; Miami, 900; Mataviewan, 720; Vigilance, 800; Olive, 500; Berkeleyside, 250; total, 5770 men. These will sail for New York as soon as they can be comfortably embarked.

The rest at Montauk point will prepare the seasoned troops for the campaign against Havana, in which they will probably take part. Five United States volunteer regiments, immunes, have been ordered to Santiago for garrison duty; the first has already arrived, the other are being pushed forward as rapidly as transportation can be furnished.

It was pointed out at the War Department that the troops cannot be withdrawn as a whole until the Spanish prisoners are disposed of. Otherwise there is no certainty that finding themselves able to do so, the Spaniards would not overpower their captors, repossess themselves of Santiago, and thus lose to the American army the small foothold in Cuba which it has cost so much blood and money to secure. It is, however, the expectation that all of the American troops will have been removed from Santiago to the United States by the end of this month, and that is probably the very best that can be done under the circumstances.

Every effort is being made to hasten the departure of the Spanish prisoners at Santiago for Spain. Even steamers are now on the way to Cuba to take all its captive. Dons and it is expected that within two weeks Toral's entire army will be on the way to Spain.

Mints May Soon Reopen.

Denver.—A special to the Times from Washington says: Information has been received here from London through private channels to the effect that the Indian mints are to be reopened to free coinage, and the assurance made that this will occur at an unexpectedly early date.

The report of the Indian Commission is to be published before the 1st of September, and this is expected to throw some light upon the details of the matter.

The announcement that the important step of reopening the mints will take place comes from a source which is usually reliable. There is a strong effort to have the ratio changed from 16 to 1 to 22 to 1, and it is asserted that a willingness to assent to this change has been evidenced by both the United States and France. The establishment of a ratio of 22 to 1 would have the effect of increasing the present price of silver, but it would, on the other hand, probably prevent forever the restoration of the ratio of 16 to 1. There is some disposition to doubt the accuracy of the information, but this doubt appears to arise largely from the fact that it is unexpected.

Austria at a Disadvantage.

London.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: The discussion of the results has led to emphasizing the fact that Austria is the only large nation now represented at Washington by a Minister. It is believed that the fact of France being represented by an Ambassador led to the choice of M. Cambon for the peace negotiations. While there is no reason to believe that this circumstance had any weight in the matter, commercial circles are beginning to think it a disadvantage to be represented by a Minister. It is doubtful, however, whether the advocates of a change will be able to move the traditional exclusiveness of the Austrian official class when called upon to deal with what they regard as a community of mere traders.

The B. C. Iron Works, Vancouver, B. C., has failed.

A BIG PEACE CARNIVAL.

Chicago May Have a Great Celebration.

MCKINLEY WILL PROBABLY ATTEND.

Federal Building and an Arch to Be Dedicated—Twenty Thousand Soldiers to Participate.

Chicago.—The President, Cabinet and 30,000 troops will take part in a peace feast and annual mercantile carnival in Chicago October 3 to the 15th, unless the peace plans fail. Business men were assured by F. W. Peck, Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, that President McKinley and the members of the national Government have tacitly given approval of the plans and had let it be seen that they not only expected a celebration of the kind proposed early in October, but also that they would be willing and glad to assist personally in the celebration.

Prominent among the events which will fill up the days between October 3d and 15th will be the laying of the corner stone of the new Federal building and the dedication of the imposing peace arch. The foundations of the new Postoffice building are in such shape that the corner-stone can be laid at any time, but the ceremony is to be deferred until October 8th, at which time President McKinley can be present.

The plans for the peace arch involve an expenditure of \$150,000. The idea is to erect the temporary arch as soon as the design has been decided and then reproduce it later in permanent material.

On each night of the carnival it is planned to have a grand parade, the subjects chosen for representation covering wide range. For the opening night a glorious demonstration on the lake front is projected. A special feature of the carnival will be military parades, and unless Spain decides to continue fighting the President will have 30,000 soldiers ordered to Chicago at that time. Nothing short of that figure will satisfy the men whose energy is behind the carnival.

COMMANDER CLARK IS ILL.

The News a Shock to His Many Friends.

New York.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Captain Charles E. Clark, commanding the battleship Oregon, has been condemned by the Board of Medical Survey and has been detached and granted six months' leave. Orders to this effect were issued by Secretary Long. This was the result of a cablegram from Rear Admiral Sampson announcing that Captain Clark has been ill, and is now unfit to remain in command of his ship. Secretary Long and Captain A. S. Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, had a conference, during which it was determined to transfer Captain A. S. Barker, commanding the Newark, to the battleship as Captain Clark's successor.

The news of Captain Clark's illness came as a shock to his Washington friends in and out of the navy, who have followed with intense interest his notable trip from San Francisco around the Horn to Florida, and noted with added interest his conduct of the Oregon in the battle with Cervera's squadron.

It is believed at the Navy Department that Captain Clark is suffering from some climatic affection, induced probably by the tremendous strain under which he has been for months.

Captain Clark entered the navy on the 29th day of September, 1860. He was commissioned as captain on the 21st of June, 1896, and took command of the Oregon on the 17th of last March. He is a powerful man, both physically and mentally. He has never known what it is to be sick, having had scarcely a day's sickness in his life.

New York.—The Washington correspondent of the Tribune, telegraphing of Captain Clark's illness, says: For some days it had been known that the strain of overwork incident to the memorable voyage of his peerless ship around Cape Horn and the arduous tour of watch duty off Santiago, culminating in the magnificent dash past the other battleships when Admiral Cervera attempted to escape, had seriously affected Captain Clark's physical strength and that he was on the verge of breaking down. Only a few weeks ago his responsibilities were augmented by the selection of the Oregon as Commodore Schley's flagship and orders were issued appointing Captain Clark chief of staff.

The additional duties imposed by this assignment were of an exhausting and worrying character and they quickly took to him. Naval officers fear that Captain Clark's active career is ended, although in rare instances a period of rest has resulted in the complete recuperation of officers under somewhat similar circumstances, notably in the case of Admiral Sicard, who was compelled to relinquish command of the North Atlantic squadron several months ago, but has been able to preside over the sessions of the Naval War Board.

Another Gun for San Diego.

San Diego.—Captain Meyer of the engineering corps, who is in charge of the work of fortifying the harbor, has received instructions that \$60,000 is now available for a fourth emplacement for a ten-inch rifle. He will begin the work within ten days. The emplacement will be at Ballast point, where three ten-inch rifles on disappearing carriages have already been mounted.

MORGAN, CULLOM AND HITT.

Alabama Senator Favors Holding the Philippines.

Chicago.—The Hawaiian Commission, composed of Senator McCullom of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama and Representative Hitt of Illinois, met here recently and held informal talks with a number of business men. They were given a luncheon by Alexander H. Revell, president of the Union League Club, where they met a number of prominent Chicagoans.

The members of the Commission and others made brief speeches. Senator Morgan said the annexation of Hawaii would result in the construction of the Nicaragua canal. (Applause.) Cuba was free, Porto Rico belonged to the United States, Hawaii was annexed and the canal was unavoidable. Our flag had been raised in the Philippines, and no man in America would permit it to be hauled down. (Applause.) Not only would the Nicaragua canal be constructed, but there would be a ship canal connecting Lake Michigan, the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, and one between New York and Albenarle sound. He was of the firm belief that in the next century the United States would be by common consent the leader of the nations of the earth.

Senator Cullom said the Commission would look at the chief harbor at Hawaii and see what ought to be done to make it a great harbor. He said the Nicaragua canal would be built.

Representative Hitt also spoke of the certainty of the Nicaragua canal as one of the results of the war, as was a cable to Hawaii.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we rejoice in the assured prospect of an early and honorable peace and in the unparalleled triumphs of our brave soldiers and sailors in the existing war. We hereby express our hearty admiration for the confidence in the wise, patriotic and able administration of President McKinley. He has been equal to every need and has shown the entire world how worthy he is to lead a great people in a great cause."

WANTED NO BIG FUNERAL.

Bismarck's Dread of a State Function in Berlin.

Berlin.—Prince Bismarck, it is reported, once said to his wife: "I will at least take precautions in good time against mischievous pranks being played with my body. I should not like to furnish the world with a 'beautiful corpse' in one of those theatrical tragic-comedies, something between a village fair and a church procession. It would be about the only thing that now has any terrors for me."

Herr Haydn, editor of the Zukunft, which publishes the foregoing, was one of Prince Bismarck's most intimate friends. In the course of the same article, he says: "It was in accordance with Prince Bismarck's own wish that the letter of resignation was published six hours after his death, because he feared that, if it was longer delayed, high influence might prevent its publication altogether."

Haydn says: "The police here are proceeding, at the instance of Prince Herbert Bismarck, under an application to the Altona Provincial Court, against two photographers, Wilkie and Priester, for entering the castle of Friedrichsruhe and photographing the remains of the late Prince Bismarck shortly after his death. The proceedings are based on the Criminal Code dealing with 'breaches of domestic peace.'"

FRUIT IN BAD HANDS.

Nearly One-half the California Shipments Condemned.

Vancouver (B. C.).—The Provincial Government recently invested the British Columbia Fruit Association with power to appoint fruit inspectors to spot California fruit alleged to be diseased coming into British Columbia.

The Canadian association appointed a corps of ten inspectors, all engaged in the business of selling British Columbia fruit. The action seemed to be open to criticism, and several fair-minded Canadians openly declared it had precedent to establish.

The sequel is now to hand. In the past two weeks about half of every shipment, and they have been heavy of late, have been burned at the public crematory, and the entire shipment of nearly a thousand cases by Walla Walla people went up in smoke.

As it would be impossible to cut into every pear and apple, samples are taken from each case. If they prove bad the case is condemned. Head Inspector Cunningham states that there is a large quantity of fruit coming from San Francisco affected with the codlin moth.

Cunningham further declares that there are so many fruit districts in California affected with the codlin moth that very likely California fruit will be prohibited entirely by the Government from entering British Columbia.

Scouts at American Demands.

Constantinople.—The Porte has replied to the American demand for compensation for losses sustained by American subjects during the Armenian massacres.

The reply is the same as that given the other powers, repudiating all responsibility for the losses.

During the course of the farewell audiences of Dr. J. B. Angell, the retiring American Minister to Turkey, the Sultan referred to the war between the United States and Spain. He said he was much impressed with the naval operations and the terrible execution of American guns and had ordered the purchase of similar guns for Turkey.

McLean Bros., who have secured the contract to run the 3100-foot tunnel on the C. & N. railway, in British Columbia, estimate that it will take 120 men one year to do the work.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Helpful Suggestions For the Agriculturists.

HINTS THAT ARE INTERESTING.

Some Good Advice for the Ruralists—A Budget of Knowledge That May Prove Beneficial.

Why You Should Keep Hens.

1. Because you ought by their means to convert a great deal of the waste on the farm into money, in the shape of chickens and eggs for the market.

2. Because with intelligent management they ought to be all year revenue producers, excepting, perhaps, about two months during moulting season.

3. Because the manure from the poultry house will make a valuable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves if allowed to run in the orchard will destroy many injurious insects.

4. Because while cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or to lay eggs, in all parts of the country.

5. Because poultry raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughter can engage and leave him free to attend to other departments.

6. Because it will bring the best returns, in the shape of new-laid eggs—during the winter season—when the farmer has most time on his hands.

7. Because to start poultry raising on the farm requires little or no management, poultry can be made, with little cost, a valuable adjunct to the farm.

8. Heat is a condition of nature favorable to the production of eggs and meat, and to neglect providing comfortable quarters is to invite defeat.

9. When keeping fowls in yards there is nothing more essential to learn than when not to feed. To have courage to withhold feed is an important requisite in management. Fed too often they become idle and profitless.

10. Poultry in yards would give better returns than if on a range if properly managed, but to give a small flock the proper attention would cost much labor. This is not counted when the flock is kept for pleasure, but on the farm the case is different.

11. It is found that when charcoal is added to the food of fattening turkeys they gain more rapidly. When crowded a portion of the food is liable to ferment in the crop before it passes into the gizzard. Charcoal absorbs gases and relieves the acidity, and to this property of the charcoal the benefits are due.—Success With The Garden.

Fruit Tree Borer.

Among the many pests with which the horticulturist must contend are the two large families of borers, which are divided in a general way into the round-headed and the flat-headed borers. The latter usually attack only young trees, but the round-headed borers, which have been known for some time to enter the trunk anywhere along its entire length. The round-headed borer, on the other hand, says the Indicator, seem to prefer vigorous trees and enter near the ground only, and they often kill the trees outright in a short time. They are sometimes as much as three years in maturing, and instances have been known where the round-headed borer has emerged from wood after it had been made up into furniture. Borers attack the apple, the peach, the pear, the cherry and other fruit trees, as well as many forest trees, and are difficult to get rid of except by regular hunting to dig out and destroy them. When the borer is working on trees its presence can usually be detected by the casts or sawdust about the tree, and in the peach there is additional sign which the exudation of gum affords. The deposit of eggs may be in a great measure prevented by applying a coat of soft-soap and washing with the hands early in June and again in July, and deposit of ashes or ash-slacked lime around the tree in May is also helpful. To detect those that affect an entrance August is the best time, as it is then that the fresh castings are most plainly visible. At this season the orchardist should arm himself with a piece of flexible wire that is yielding enough to follow the burrowing of the borer, and hunt every one and destroy it. The grub is not difficult to reach the first and second seasons, but after that, owing to turns made in the burrows, is harder to get at. Young orchards are in most danger, while the bark is thin, but if care is taken to keep them free of the pest there is not much danger to the trees when they become mature. Nursery stock, if neglected, is almost sure to be attacked, and buyers of stock should always examine it for borers before planting. The borer may be a very serious obstacle to fruit-growing, sapping the vitality of the orchard and entirely destroying many of the trees, but it is an obstacle that vigilance will readily overcome.

Rye for Pasture.

Rye may be sown for pasture either in the fall or in the early spring. Its function as a forage plant is to replace or supplement the dry fall pasture grass, and to afford succulent forage in the early spring before the grass is ready to be pastured. For this purpose it is best sown in the fall. If sown about Sept. 1 it will afford good pasture in the late fall when most of the other forage plants have succumbed to frost. To obtain the best results with rye cow this pasture should be supplemented with other feed. In the spring it affords no luxuriant forage and may be pastured as soon as the land is fit to turn the cattle on (T. L. Lyon, Bulletin 58, Nebraska Experiment Station.) It is eaten with relish by stock up to the time of blossoming.

After that time the stalks are too woody to be relished by stock.

If it is desired to use it for pasture later than this, it should be sown in the spring. By sowing rye it is possible to use land for early pasture, plow it up and use for a summer crop, or for summer pasture with another forage crop. Seed at the rate of 1 1/2 to 2 bushels to the acre, either with a press drill or broadcast. After the plants are up, keep the surface of the soil loose with the harrow. Do not pasture in the fall until the plants have become well established. Many dairy men object to rye pasture on the grounds that it gives an unpleasant taste to the milk and butter. It seems possible to remove this objection by taking the cattle off the rye two or three hours before milking and by feeding something in addition to the rye.

Skim Milk for Chickens.

With the purpose of studying the effect of skim milk diet on young growing chickens, an experiment was conducted at the Indiana agricultural experiment station, in which two lots of chickens were under observation. There were ten chickens of two breeds in each lot, ranging from four to six weeks of age at the beginning of the experiment. Each lot received the same food, care and treatment, excepting that one was fed all the skim milk wanted, while the other was given none. The grain fed consisted of two parts crushed corn, one part bran and one part ground oats. They were also fed cracked corn, cabbage and lettuce. When the experiment began the total weight of one lot of chickens was only one-half an ounce more than the other. The experiment lasted from July to September 5.

The results of the feeding show that the chickens fed milk and grain ate some considerable more grain than did those receiving no milk. The results also show that the chickens of lot 1, receiving no milk, made an average weekly gain of 2.62 ounces, while those that were fed milk made a gain per week of 4.46 ounces, or over one-fourth pound. The chickens fed milk made a more rapid and uniform gain than those fed grain only. The general results of the feeding in every way seemed to show the superior influence of the skim milk on the growth of the birds.

Causes of Roup.

When a bird has catarrh, scrofula, heart disease, consumption or diphtheria it is ascribed to roup. The disease so prevalent and known as roup, is at first catarrh, then pneumonia, and then consumption, according to the different stages. Tuberculous disease, however, may affect the bones, bowels and throat, as well as the lungs. An English experimenter asserts that he has proved that tuberculosis in fowls is entirely distinct from that which affects the human family and the mammalian animals and that it is the result of filthy and unhealthy surroundings, being contagious from fowl to fowl, even appearing when new flocks are put into yards where it had previously been, if the yards were not thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the fowls were put in. It has been claimed that fowls cannot contract it from the human race or from animals, as some experiments made by feeding them for three months on catarrh, tuberculous matter from snuff-taking human patients and from tuberculous horses and cows indicated. Systematic cleansing and disinfectant of poultry yards, the removal of excrement, and feeding on clean surfaces, with care in the selection of birds from healthy situations, are means which given an amount of protection from infection and spread of the disease, while isolation of suspected animals, or better, killing out and disinfection may be advisable when the disease is once established.—Farm and Fireside.

Value of Soil Mulch.

In experiments with barley it has been found that a field harrowed after rolling gave a larger yield than one upon which no work was done after the rolling. The explanation undoubtedly lies in the fact that the harrowed surface acted as a mulch and conserved moisture.

Fall or Spring Plowing.

According to Nebraska experiments early fall or summer plowing gave better yields of corn than spring plowing. When the plowing was done very late in autumn there was no appreciable difference.

The Famous Damascus Sword.

It is but seldom that a real good specimen of the Damascus sword can be obtained, for the art of working and engraving this kind of steel is dead. These swords are made of alternate layers of iron and steel, so finely tempered that the blade would bend to the hilt without breaking. The weapons had edges so keen that no coat of mail could resist them and surfaces so highly polished that when a Moslem wished to rearrange his turban he used his sword for a looking glass.

Luxury.

Luxury would not be desired by any of us if we saw clearly the suffering which accompanies it in the world. Luxury is indeed possible in the future—innocent and exquisite; luxury for all and by the help of all, but luxury at present can only be enjoyed by the ignorant. The cruellest man living could not sit at his feast did he not sit blind.—John Ruskin.

Politics by the Forelock.

The Denver Post takes time by the forelock and launches the following:

For President, Spring election of the Texas Territor.

For Vice President, Colonel Torrey of the Wyoming Wildcatters.

Tighten yer cinches, lit 'em with the spurs and git there!

—Dallas News.

WAR CLOUDS DARK.

England and Russia Sure to Clash Unless One Backs Down.

SALISBURY WILL STAND OR FALL.

The Matter of a Franchise for the Building of a Railroad in Asia Has Almost Precipitated a War.

New York.—A cable to the Sun from London says: Europe has suddenly turned from the fading tempest in the West to the looming war cloud in the East. The storm has been so long gathering that the threatening aspect at the present moment was quite unexpected. Political meteorologists are agreed, however, that the crisis is very real and unless the wind speedily changes the tempest will soon break.

It is an interesting commentary upon modern international relations that the affair which has brought Russia and England to the verge of war is the matter of a franchise for the building of a railroad in Asia. The question, of course, is the consummation of a long series of British diplomatic defeats, but Salisbury has delivered an ultimatum which Russia has promptly defied. Now, it must be confessed that Salisbury's best friends are trembling lest he ignominiously retreat from the position where he has declared to the world he will stand or fall.

Salisbury's friends, the press and public unanimously declare that the stake is of the most momentous importance, and it is difficult to believe that the Premier will care to risk the effects of another retreat before Russian aggression upon his supporters at home. He has been openly warned on all sides within the past three or four days that any surrender or failure to vigorously assert British interests will speedily result in the disintegration of the Conservative party and revolt from his leadership. The domestic political situation is now remarkably clear of complications, and this question of Far Eastern affairs is easily of supreme interest.

Paris has been even more excited over the assumed imminence of Anglo-Russian war than London, and it may be added that the Frenchmen are delighted with the prospect. In the meantime the reports of Russian preparations for all eventualities become daily more numerous. The most authentic report is that Russia has really secured a naval base in the Red sea from one of King Menekles's dependencies, the Sultanate of Raheita.

WILL IGNORE THE ARMISTICE.

Garcia and Gomez Plan a Junction of Forces.

New York.—The World's special from Santiago says: General Calixto Garcia and his 1200 insurgents have stopped drawing rations, and Garcia has left the province. The last heard of him he was west of Holguin proceeding toward Nuevitas, in the province of Puerto Principe. His purpose is probably to form a junction with General Gomez, who is supposed to be in Santa Clara province. A courier from Gomez reached Garcia, near Holguin, commanding Garcia to join forces with him to operate against the Spanish forces in Santa Clara and Havana provinces, independent of the United States troops. Gomez proposes to continue his guerrilla warfare, regardless of any armistice between the United States and Spain.

N. V. V. Smyth received nomination for county surveyor. Mr. Smyth although a young man is a licensed surveyor with considerable experience and is capable of performing the duties of the office.

INCUBATOR AND BROODERS.—
350 egg incubator and three ind
brooders, fixtures comple
Petaluma make, never used,
sale at a discount. Inquire at
NEWS office.

By order of the Republican County Committee.

1915

NEWS ABOUT TOWN

Happenings of the Past Week in the Pioneer City.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Hot, 108 degrees Thursday.
Rev. C. E. Chase spent Sunday in the City.
F. Bean returned from the bay city Tuesday.
George Spencer spent Sunday with Sonoma relatives.
Mr. Davis is visiting his brother Dr. Davis of this place.
A. A. Enke spent several days in the metropolis this week.
L. Breitenback and wife spent Saturday in Santa Rosa.
Mr. J. P. Weems spent Thursday with friends in San Francisco.
Mrs. J. H. Cutter visited her sister Mrs. A. F. Haraszthy Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Weems were in Santa Rosa Monday on business.
O. R. Frisby of Schellville was a passenger on Tuesday's north bound train.
A large forest fire has been raging in Brown's Valley the past week.
Rev. Mr. Chase will probably accept a charge at Berkeley or San Jose.
B. McKibbin of San Francisco was the guest of Benj. Cook last Sunday.
John McDowell of Sebastopol spent Sunday with his relatives in Sonoma.
Mr. and Mrs. Hesslinger of the bay city spent Sunday with relatives in Sonoma.
Miss Kate Monahan of San Francisco came up Saturday for a week's visit with friends.
Geo. Bulotti came up Saturday evening and spent the Sabbath with his parents.
Miss Nichols returned to the city Sunday after spending a few weeks with Mrs. A. Bates.
Mrs. Pauline McMullen of Santa Rosa spent a few days this week here with her mother.
R. M. Sims of San Francisco came up Saturday evening and spent Sunday with Prof. Weed.
Sanford G. Lewald of San Francisco was the guest of Mrs. M. F. Redmond Saturday and Sunday.
Mrs. A. H. Thompson accompanied by her sister Mrs. A. H. Chessmore spent Saturday in San Francisco.
John Wagon and Louie Carriger and Billy Fowler left Monday morning for Mendocino County on a hunting trip.
Miss Sara Cady who has been stopping here for several weeks with friends leaves this week for San Francisco.
Mr. and Mrs. Fowler after a pleasant visit of four months in Sonoma Valley returned to San Francisco Monday.
J. Corbin has been in charge of the El Verano grocery store for several days past, on account of the illness of Mr. Chambers.
Mr. Roberts who has been painting his job and returned to his home in San Francisco Saturday morning.
Mrs. A. J. Weaver who has been quite ill for the past week is visiting relatives in Napa and her many friends hope that the change will be beneficial.
J. G. Stergel has taken charge of the Weaver blacksmith shop in El Verano where he continues the trade necessarily laid down by A. Weaver when he started up in Sonoma.
Mrs. A. H. Thompson and her mother Mrs. Musso who have been visiting Mrs. A. H. Chessmore of Sonoma for the past two weeks returned Thursday to their home in Placer county.
Not only politics but "Old King Sol" made things quite warm at Cloverdale last Tuesday. The thermometer registered 128 in the convention hall that day. A good start for a warm campaign.
J. Silva accompanied by his wife, son and brother-in-law of Palermo Butte Co., who purchased a ranch near the Goethe place about a year ago of D. H. Twining was in town Tuesday looking after his interests here. Mr. Silva is contemplating building quite extensively on his place this fall and will move his family on the place.
Wm. Hotte who has been stopping for sometime here with his brother leaves to-day for his home at Sebastopol where he will take charge of a fruit ranch he and his brother recently purchased. The new ranch consists of 202 acres, about 40 of which is in bearing fruit, and lies only one mile from Sebastopol.
John Allagranza who has been keeping the saloon east of the post office, has made arrangements to enter the same business at Jackson Amadore county. Felicie Clerici, now located in the Weyl's building on Spain street has leased the building being vacated by Allagranza, and will open business there soon.
The case of Edwin Lord vs. Peter C. Haut who came up for trial in Judge Cheney's court last Saturday was postponed to Monday August 17th. This is a case where a difference arises as to the rights of certain water privileges which both men claim.

Settle up every month means cash. A good Breakfast is eggs and Kingan Hams, and not a dish of hash.
Jim. P. Weems the poet, but don't know it.

The Friday night Cotillon club held the summer season Friday night, led by the well known Cotillon leader Sanford Lewald and Miss Sadie Cady. Several very pretty figures were introduced. Those in the first set were Miss Maitland, Miss N. Haraszthy, Mrs. Otto Hesslinger, Miss E. Appleton, Mr. McDonnell, Mr. B. Jones, Mr. Hasslinger, Mr. Clewe.

GLEN ELLEN GLEANINGS.

The thermometer registered 103 for several days this week.
The Glen Ellen Delegates to the Republican convention at Cloverdale returned Wednesday morning.
A. E. Martens and family have leased the Small cottage on Calabasas st.
Miss Mamy Lafferty who has been quite ill has entirely recovered.
E. M. Esmond and family have returned to Port Costa where Mr. Esmond has secured a position.
Chas. J. Poppe has been appointed Deputy County Clerk for the registration of votes.
J. M. Zane has been selected as a member of the Republican County Central Committee for this precinct.
F. G. Theerkoff has purchased a Gem windmill which he erect on his place.

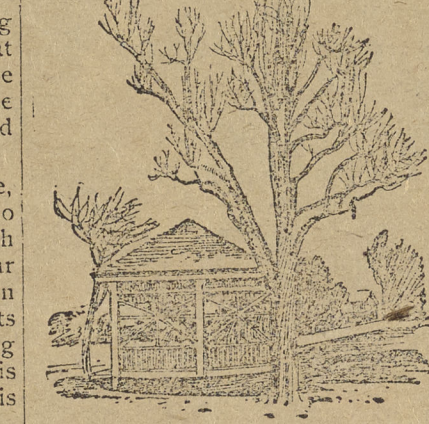
SHELLVILLE SIFTINGS.

Mrs. Kate Carriger of Sonoma visited Mrs. Margaret Steadman at Embarcadero this week.
Mrs. James Burnes and little son Jo, of El Verano were visiting friends at Embarcadero last Saturday.
Mrs. J. E. Edmonds and little daughter Vere of San Francisco were the guests of their aunt Mrs. M. Danohue a few days this week.
Mr. Gerald Kelley better known as Senator, Secretary of a prominent Athletic club of San Francisco was visiting last Sunday at the home of Mrs. M. Danohue near Embarcadero.
Rumor has it that a San Francisco gentleman fell in love with an Embarcadero young lady last Sunday. Her brothers say: "look out Mr. Kelly for the Shellville base ball boys 'beat' everything that approach their diamond."

Mr. George Edmonson after spending his vacation of two months with his friend Victor Danohue, returned to his home in San Francisco last Monday morning with his mot' and little sister. During his stay here he spent many happy hours fishing and boating in the Sonoma creek, and his friends will look forward with pleasure to his next visit.
Park and Robt. Danohue of San Francisco visited their mother here last Sunday.

GRAFTING FRUIT TREES.

Now a Connecticut Fruit Grower Grafts Over Large Trees.
A question was recently submitted to a Connecticut fruit grower concerning the grafting over of large apple trees. His reply, as reported in American Gardening, is as follows:
I have grafted a great many trees that I have had to use a long ladder to get into. Limbs can be safely grafted that are four inches through. Then, again, I claim for old trees you will often get fruit the second year, whereas you would have to wait ten years for young stock purchased from the nursery.
All limbs above four inches should be sawed off and painted or waxed over and the sucker allowed to grow on a son, which will be large enough to graft next spring. Cut off all the limbs on the tree with the exception of two or three



OLD PEAR TREE GRAFTED OVER small ones. This is done that the birds may alight on the branches instead of the small scions. After the scions have got well started cut off those remaining limbs that the sap may all go into the scions. By so doing the grafts many times will make from four to six feet growth the first season.

I always use what is termed cleft grafting, and I seldom fail to make them all live. I prefer one bud to a scion where others use two and come three. If the latter plan is used, I would advise after they have started to rub off all but one bud and leave the lower one on the outside. By so doing you will grow a straight shoot. The second season they will branch out; then the tree can be formed to suit the grower.

The illustration is of a pear tree that I advised treating in this manner three years ago. Last summer this tree bore three bushels of pears, which was just 2 1/2 years from time of grafting. The center of the tree was grafted one year later on suckers that came out after the tree was cut back. This was done to fill in the center to make a nicely shaped tree. The varieties used were I believe, Clapp's Favorite, Seckel and one or two later varieties.

AT THE CHURCHES.

Rev. Father Kiese (of Australia) will preach at St. Francis Church on Sunday evening and Father Byrne of Novato will preach on Monday evening.

Rev. L. G. Gale, Presiding Elder will hold the last quarterly meeting of the conference year Aug. 19 at 8 o'clock P. M. He will preach the same evening. All are invited to be present.

The Junior Christian Endeavor Society will give a social, at the Congregational Church, Saturday afternoon August 20 beginning promptly at 3 o'clock. After the programme light refreshments will be served by the little folks. Every body is most cordially invited to attend.

Rev. Krouse who delivered the address at the Congregational church last Sunday morning and evening proved to be a fair speaker in fact much better than some who have spoken here during the past few weeks. After a trial of several different ministers this congregation is beginning to appreciate the ability of Rev. Chase as they never did before.

The Forty Hour Devotion of the Adoration of the Blessed Savior will commence on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock at St. Francis church. High Mass will be celebrated after which there will be a procession of the children under the charge of the Sisters will take part. Evening devotion at 7:30 will be held on Sunday and Monday. The devotions will also be held on Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock. Special music has been prepared for the occasion; Mrs. Dr. Walliser will preside at the organ.

Next Sunday, Aug. 14th, the Congregational church will entertain Rev. Thos. Hanna, now a resident in San Francisco, but recently returned from Alaska. The day begins with Sunday school and bible classes for all ages, at 10 o'clock, followed by preaching services, at 11. Christian Endeavor at 7, followed by evening services at 8. Rev. Mr. Hanna will be the guest of R. F. Campbell, Esq., and his daughter Miss Bertha. With daughter in the Sandwich Islands, Son in Manila and a guest from Alaska, Mr. Campbell ought to feel something like a world's representative of our young and growing America.

A LETTER FROM HYDELAUFF.

Mouth of Steward River June 25, 98
A. H. Chessmore,
Sonoma, Cal.
Dear friend: As I promised to write you a letter giving details of my trip to the interior of the N. U. here goes: Uncle and I left the head water of the Yukon on the morning of June 8th. The wind being favorable that day we sailed across the Lake Linderman in one hour the distance being 6 miles. At the foot of the lake there is a very dangerous piece of water called Linderman man with lake Bennett, so we unloaded our cargo, and hired a hauler from that point to the head of Bennett, paying if I remember right four dollars. We left Bennett the next day at six o'clock and rowed about ten miles that night before we made camp, started the next morning at six and rowed all day, the wind being against us part of the time. It took us that day and the next to get across the lake which is twenty five miles long. We did not encounter any severe winds, but I should judge by the looks of the shore that it is very dangerous all times, the shore being high and rocky making very bad landing ground. We camped at Cariboo Crossing on the night of the 11th, and I thought that the mosquitoes would surely eat us alive. They are larger than the common kind, and attack a man in front and rear, and occasionally pour in a cross fire. We broke camp the next morning at six and rowed across Lake Tagish arriving at the foot of the lake at five o'clock, the distance being sixteen miles. The Custom House is located at that point, and we found the officials to be very lenient and courteous gentlemen. They took our word for most everything and did not go through our cargo at all. We left the Custom House at eight the next morning and rowed across Lake Marsh which is twenty miles in this lake and there are many good landing spots along the shore making it I should judge one of the safest lakes of the chain to navigate. We camped that night two miles down Lewis river which is the outlet of Lake Marsh. We left that point at 10:15 A. M. on the morning of the 14th and arrived at miles canyon at 6:30 the same day. I made landing at that point on the right hand side and took a good look at what I had to encounter before going through, went back and shoved off at 7:30. The distance through the canyon is 3 1/4 of a mile and the width is about 100 feet with high rocky walls on both sides. Now I tell you it is no trouble to get through Miles canyon for the water is just about as swift as it is above Niagara. You will go through all right but the great trouble is to go through and be alive after the operation is performed. The water humps up in the middle of the stream and you must keep near the center as possible or you will be

dashed to pieces against the rocks on either side. There are also rocks in the channel, and a little to the right or left and you lose life, boat, goods and all. Three miles below the canyon you come suddenly to White Horse Rapids, considered by many who have come into this country the worst piece of water on the whole trip. I did not wish to undertake any more that day, so we camped at the foot of Miles Canyon for the night and waited for my two friends who are traveling with me to come up so I could assist them in shooting the rapids next morning on the day of the 15th they arrived and I took them through the canyon and rapids safely, and then we four started on that day at 3 P. M. I will tell you a little about the rapids. They are about 1/2 mile in length and the river is 150 feet wide until you get nearly through them where it suddenly narrows up, this spot being the most dangerous of any, and boats are wrecked there nearly every day and dozens of men have lost their lives. We traveled twenty one miles that day after shooting the rapids, and camped again for the night. There is a considerable current in this river and boats made good time when coming down. On the morning of the 17th we started again at four o'clock and made forty miles that day, and again we rested for the night and made preparations to get an early start on the morning. The next day we ran two miles below the Hooliqua a distance of 35 miles. I wish to speak of Lake Laberge, I had nearly forgotten to mention it, we are past it now, and I am going back a little. It is very dangerous as many boats have been crushed along its shores. On the day of the 17th it rained quite hard the only rain to speak of that I have seen in weeks. I will commence again where I left off. We are on the Thirty mile river, or Lewis river proper and I wish to mention the many dangers that navigators have to contend with. There are rocks on the right of your whirpools on the left with rapids and sand bars in front, and it requires a man of cool steady nerve and considerable experience to get through without being wrecked. Both shores are strewn with broken and smashed boats, I understand that many men have gone down in its treacherous waters to rise no more. We started again and ran twelve miles below the Little Salem making eighty miles, that day being the 18th of June. On the morning of the 19th we shoved off at 6 o'clock and didn't land until we were nearing Five Finger rapids. We got off above them took a good look all around, and started on again. These rapids are not quite so dangerous as the others, but you must hug the right hand bank closely before you get into trouble, there are three different channels, and you must take the right course or you will be smashed to pieces on the rocks. By using our best judgement at this place we got safely through, and made fast time for five miles, the current being very swift, when again we came to more rapids. They are called Rink rapids and are dangerous unless you get your boat in the right place. You again must hug the right hand shore keeping closely to the bank and by holding your boat steady you will get through safely. We camped fifteen miles below those last named rapids, making 61 miles that day. We started again on the morning of the 20th and made 75 miles that day camping thirty miles below the Pelley river. The great Yukon is formed by a junction of the Lewis rivers and it is full of islands and cross currents they will bear you to destruction like chaff before the wind. It is also subject to wind storms. That I can testify to, and if I had time, and space I could tell you of desperate struggles that we had when we had to fight our way back from off the rocky shores in order to save our lives and outfits. We started again on the morning of the 21st and arrived at the mouth of the Stewart river 68 miles above Dawson City. We have built a cabin here and stored part of our goods for the winter at this place I wish to speak of the beautiful scenery that one encounters on a trip down the Yukon. The scenery are many and are constantly changing. The Yukon valley now is filled with roses and many other kinds of flowers but dig down a few feet and you come to the frozen earth. We, uncle and I, are in company with Dr. Vail and J. A. Cookley from Michigan. We are going on a prospecting tour up the Stewart river and will not be back for about three months or more so you will not hear from me again for some time. You may think it strange how I got through safely on my journey. But I wish to say that I have had many years of experience in handling boats, and I needed all my experience in order to get through. There are many favorable reports in circulation here and I think there is lots of gold in the country if you can only find it. They say there are great crowds of men in Dawson at the present time, and provisions are quite cheap. I think there will be many rich strikes made this summer on both sides. Well I have written you most all that I can think of for the present, and will close by wishing you all the happiness and pleasures imaginable during the summer and winter that is to come. Good night, G. Hydelaufl.

Shirt waists!

We have placed on exhibition this week an elegant line of Shirt Waists. These are all fine goods, worth \$1.75, 2.00 and 2.50 a piece, but owing to their having arrived so late we will sell them at \$1.25, 1.50 and 1.75 a piece.

G. H. HOTZ.

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Services: Sundays, 8:40 and 10:40; weekdays, 7:40 a. m. School immediately after the 11 o'clock mass.

Congregational Church. Rev. C. E. Chase, Pastor. Services: Sunday, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school, 12:15 p. m. Young Men's Bible Class, Mr. John W. Roberts, leader, meets at 12:15 p. m. in separate room. A 1 young men invited. Junior Christian Endeavor, Friday afternoon. Golden Rule Reading Circle, Monday afternoon. The Christian Endeavor Society meets every Sunday at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 2:30 p. m. The Ladies' Aid Society meets alternate Fridays; the Missionary Society, on alternate Tuesdays. Strangers are welcome at all the services.

Metho 'st Episcopal Church. Rev. O. E. Hotte, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sabbath School at 10 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young People's Society of Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. on Sunday.

LODGE NOTICES.

A. O. U. W.
PUEBLO LODGE No. 168, meets every first and fourth Tuesday evening of each month at Odd Fellows' Hall.

F. & A. M.
TEMPLE LODGE No. 14, meets in Masonic Hall on the Tuesday evening or before the full moon in each month.

I. O. O. F.
SONOMA LODGE No. 28, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening at 7:30 p. m.
REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE No. 99, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

O. E. S.
VALLEY OF THE MOON CHAPTER No. 85, meets in Masonic Hall on the Thursday evening or preceding the full moon of each month.

O. C. F.
SONOMA VINEYARD COUNCIL, No. 168, meets the first and third Friday of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

N. S. G. W.
SONOMA PARLOR, No. 111, meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Y. M. I.
No. 45 meets the first and third Wednesday of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

U. A. O. D.
SONOMA GROVE No. 75, meets the first and third Friday of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

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DEALER IN

General

THE BLACK DEATH.

THAT FEARFUL PLAGUE THAT FOLLOWS IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

In the Fourteenth Century It Swept the Whole of Europe, Killing Twenty-five Millions of People in Three Years—The Pestilence in London.

The plague, or pestilence, that mysterious and fearful visitation which has moved its hosts in the wake of armies to slay more than war itself, is supposed to have first originated among the dense masses of people who crowded together in the great cities of Asia and Egypt, or who formed the camp-followers of the conquerors of the East. It probably sprang from the impurity which must have existed in the midst of such vast gatherings and in part also from leaving the unburied dead upon the field of battle. At any rate the germs of this fearful human poison have always been most active where conditions similar to those have prevailed. It has always been war and the march of armies that has spread it broadcast over the world from time to time, and as war became less frequent and less worldwide the frequency and extent of these ravages have lessened also.

The first recorded outbreak of the plague in Europe occurred in the sixteenth century. It came from lower Egypt. This was the first lapping of the wave that reached into the east again, there to stay its movement so far as the west was concerned until 544 A. D., when the returning legions of the Emperor Justinian brought it again into the western world from the battlefields of Persia. Constantinople was the first place it attacked. Here in a single day as many as 10,000 persons are said to have fallen victims to it. But the plague did not stop with Constantinople. It had found a too congenial soil in Europe, which was little else than one great battlefield at the time. It was carried into Gaul, where it followed close in the wake of the Frankish armies, and from Gaul it moved into Italy, with the Lombards, and so devastated the country as to leave it entirely at the mercy of the invaders.

The various crusades, which extended over a space of about 200 years, no doubt did much to hold the pestilence in Europe, for they served to keep open the channels of intercourse between the east and the west. Periodic epidemics were common during their continuance, and these seem to have culminated in

the fourteenth century with what is known in history as the black death. The black death was more fatal to human life than any other single cause since the world began. The havoc of war was nothing in comparison to it. It swept the whole of Europe, leaving in its path such misery and destitution as the world had never known. It killed in three years some 25,000,000 of people. Such figures stagger the comprehension, but the records of the time cannot be doubted. The entire population of Europe is estimated to have been about 100,000,000—kept down as it was by the constant warfare—and of these 100,000,000 at least a fourth perished.

The ravages of the plague in Italy, where it came in the track of the war of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, was particularly disastrous to mankind. It raged with terrible fury in Naples, where 60,000 persons are said to have died. It fell upon Pisa and seven out of every ten perished. It utterly and forever destroyed the prosperity of Siena. Florence also suffered severely, while 100,000 of the inhabitants of Venice were literally wiped off the face of the earth. From Italy it moved into France, where the mortality was almost as great; in Paris alone 50,000 people died from it. One of the worst features presented by the history of the black death was the cruel persecution it aroused against the Jews. They were supposed to have infected the air in some mysterious manner, and they were accused of having poisoned the wells and springs. In Strassburg 2,000 of them were buried alive in their own burial ground.

The order of the Flagellants arose at this time, coming from the belief that the sins of the world had at last brought down the wrath of heaven. It was the beginning of the so-called Hundred Years' war that carried the black death into England, where in London its victims numbered 100,000. When at last the plague had worked its ravages, it doubled back over its course, to disappear in the east. In 1845 it appeared again in England, first among the soldiers of Richmond after the battle of Bosworth Field, and when the victorious army marched to London the plague went with them to work its havoc there. As long as it lasted the mortality was as great as that caused by the black death half a century before. Five thousand people died in five weeks, and then the plague left London as suddenly as it had appeared there, to sweep over the rest of England.

In Scotland the plague of 1568 came immediately after the battle of Langside, when Queen Mary was dethroned, but no records of the mortality it occasioned seem to have been preserved. The plague visited London in 1675. This followed after the civil war which ended with the death of Charles II, but so many years intervened that it is impossible to trace any connection between the two events. In modern wars danger from the plague seems gradually to have lessened, perhaps as a result of better sanitary conditions maintained by the armies of today.—Philadelphia Press.

A Cause For Grief.
A Chinese 40 years old, whose mother still flogged him daily, shed tears one day in the company of friends. "Why do you weep?" asked one. "Alas, things are not as they used to be!" he lamented. "The poor woman's arm grows feeble every day."—Household Words.

HE WAS A HUMBUG.

His Wife Was Disgusted When She Learned the Author of the Article.

Scribbler had come home from the office in the evening quite "played out," because of the output of his pen and brain that day. He was lying on the couch in the sitting room after supper, when Mrs. Scribbler, who had been reading a magazine, said:

"See here, George Scribbler, here is something that fits you to a T, and I want you to read it."

"What's it about?"
"It's about these funny kind of men who must have everything just so in their homes, no matter how hard it makes it for others. You know that you are one of the funniest men alive. Every rug and chair and book must be exactly in its place, and a little dust sets you to scolding. You must have a clean napkin every meal, and you cannot eat if there is a tiny spot on the tablecloth, and everything must be served just exactly so or you get grumpy. Now, is not that true?"

"A man likes to see things in order in his own house," said Scribbler.
"Of course he does, and I try to keep things in order, but I defy any woman to maintain the degree of order you expect with four or five children in the house. Now, this article refers to just such unreasonable, fussy men as you are, and it is not one bit too severe even when it says that they are small spirited and lacking in true manliness. I do wish that you would read the article."

"I don't need to," replied Scribbler, sitting up to stretch and groan.
"I'd like to know why you do not need to read it," George Scribbler said.
"Because—well, the fact is, my dear, I wrote that article myself."—Denver Post.

"For Valor"

A little story that appeared not long ago in a Spanish comic paper is sent to us by correspondent to show how Spaniards thought of their navy before the present events. A Spanish admiral touching at some foreign port in the natural course of events calls on the governor of the local fort, and on the return call the governor sends the admiral the gun of the Spanish man-of-war run out to fire a return salute, but at the critical moment the Spanish admiral rushes up, and throws the gun, carriage and all, into the sea.

"What?" exclaims the distinguished visitor. "Why do you throw your government's guns overboard?"

"Because," replies the admiral, "if the gun had gone off, it would have blown this whole ship to pieces! That means another decoration for me!"

"How's that?"
"For my courage in saving this ship from destruction."—London News.

Nit a Written Line.
Excited Lady (at Atlantic City)—Why isn't something done for that ship in distress? Why don't some of you—
Life Saver (hurriedly)—We have sent the crew a line to come ashore, mum.
Excited Lady—Of all things! Were they waiting for a formal invitation?—New York Weekly.

A London curate the other day received an astonishing answer to an inquiry after a parishioner's health. "Well, sir," said the parishioner, "sometimes I feels anyhow, sometimes I feels nobody and there be times when I feels as stiff as a humidge."—

THE COLONEL'S STORY.

How Jim Adkins Went to War, Got Buried and Was Resurrected.

"Talking about war times," said the old colonel, "did any of you ever hear the story of Jim Adkins?"

"No."
"Well, I'm surprised. Everybody in the settlement knew it. Jim was a no 'count sort of a fellow, and the old man was anxious to get rid of him, so when the war broke out and they were looking around for men the old man gave him away."

"Gave him away?"
"Yes, Jim was in the hayloft, and they were about to leave without him when the old man winked and pointed to the hayloft."

"That was enough, and they got him and marched him to the front."
"The old man was sorry after Jim was gone and his conscience hurt him bad. But he hoped for the best, until one day he got a message that told him Jim had been killed and buried on the battlefield."

"Then he packed his grip and started right off to bring Jim's body home, if possible, for the grief-stricken mother would have nothing else and made life miserable for him with her reproaches."
"He went to Virginia, and was there informed that it would be impossible to remove the body. So he stood over the spot where it was buried and wept for three days. Then he went sadly home."
"And, lo and behold, the first man he met as he neared his gate was Jim—safe, sound and right side up with care!"

"It was some time before the old man could say a word, but when he found it was really Jim—in flesh and blood—that they had got Jim mixed up with some other Adkins, and he hadn't been killed at all, the old man was hot! He slowly divested himself of his coat, then rolled up his sleeves and made for him! It was the liveliest scrap you ever saw—the old man on top, and the two of 'em wallowing in the dust!"

"And, lo and behold, the first man he met as he neared his gate was Jim—safe, sound and right side up with care!"

"That ended the father's indulgence."—New York Sun.

Dangers From Violent Exercise.

There is considerable diversity of opinion as to the safety with which women may indulge in violent exercise in view of possible injury. As regard the heart, there appears to be but one opinion—namely, that that organ, accustomed to a quiet life, may be dangerously and permanently crippled by the excessive strain in athletic sports. Experience in medical practice, says an eminent authority, teaches that the patient with a weak heart must be extremely cautious in his exercises, and the demonstration of a dilatation of the healthy heart under sudden, violent, exhausting effort which has been made was of a surprising nature. Many clinical observers in Germany and in this country have detected by percussion and observation of the changes in the heart beats that there is under strain and exertion considerable dilatation, which continues for a shorter or longer time after the exertion is over. Ocular proof of this has been afforded by the Roentgen rays. This shows not only the need of caution by those in good health, but more particularly so in the case of those who suffer from any weakness, constitutional or otherwise, in this organ.—New York Ledger.

A Successful Preacher.

An English bishop, as he was going about his diocese, asked the porter of a lunatic asylum how a chaplain whom he, the bishop, had lately appointed, was getting on.
"Oh, my lord," said the man, "his preaching is most successful. The hideous benjays it particler."

THE INDULGENT FATHER.

An Account of One That Colonel Calliper Knew In Storckville Center, Vt.

"Speaking of indulgent fathers," said Colonel Calliper, "reminds me of an old friend of mine named Silas Zingstock, who formerly lived in Storckville Centre, Vt. Once when his little son Rufus wanted very much to fly a kite at a time when he was not well enough to be permitted to go out Mr. Zingstock rigged up a contrivance whereby the youngster's desire could be gratified in the house. He set up a blower in the back parlor, belted it to an engine in the cellar below, and when everything was all ready he started the fan and produced a current of air that was ample to float a kite."

"It was great fun for young Rufus to sit in the back parlor and fly his kite in the front, and for a time everything went all right, but on an unfortunate day Rufus, not satisfied with the amount of wind the fan was blowing, undertook to make it blow harder, which is something that Mr. Zingstock had expressly forbidden. It seems that the blower and the boiler and machinery were all much larger than were needed to produce a breeze sufficient to float a kite here, but Mr. Zingstock, who, though rich, was also thrifty, had had a chance to buy this plant second hand, cheaper than a new plant of smaller size would have cost, and so he took it and had it set up, and every morning he used to adjust it so that it would not go above a certain speed, and several times he had cautioned his son never to touch it."

"About one minute after Rufus did touch it on this morning when he wanted it to blow harder the big fan was going at a gait that set up a hurricane in the parlors. It blew the kite against one of the windows and broke that the first thing, and within a minute the pictures were off the walls and their glasses smashed, tables were upset, bric-a-brac was knocked into flinders, and the whole parlor was a wreck, with the big blower going at top speed and churning everything there into fragments and blowing the debris out of the windows."

"That ended the father's indulgence."—New York Sun.

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Military Courage.

The question of the comparative proportion of really brave men in any army will probably never be determined. Great officers on the continent keep their knowledge on that subject rigorously as a professional secret and as such as a certainty that all soldiers are brave. They know very well, however, that they are not, and when confidential will admit, as Marshal von Moltke once did in public, that with a great number it takes discipline, and severe discipline, too, to induce them to face shells unshrinkingly. American officers have been known to acknowledge that of their men, who are as brave as any in the world, 20 per cent would run away if they could, and in every army, even ours, which a man enters only of free will, there is a certain proportion who literally cannot overcome their fears. They are stricken with a sort of paralysis. The proportion is probably not high in any army, the majority, if in health, being able to do their duty and having intense motives to do it, but neither is the proportion high of those who literally feel no fear.—London Spectator.

A Cyclists' Paradise.

Cyclists in rural France are well catered for in delightful little contrived cafes, with open air tables often set in an arbor of evergreens. A frame and a half or two will get you a perfection of an omelet, a plate of stewed wild rabbit, soft cheese, wine and black coffee, and for an extra 4 sous or so the waitress, if the wheelman is ungracious enough to let her do it, will induce his three—the merest "marchand de vins" being nowadays the proud possessor of a standard pump.—Caterer.

Warships were originally distinguished from merchantmen by their greater size. Now this distinction does not obtain, and the war vessel is of a totally different construction.

An elephant can carry about three tons on its back.

THE OLDEST VOLUNTEER.

A New York State doctor, aged 109, volunteered his services to the President recently, and expressed a desire to enter the army as a surgeon. Even at his advanced years he can read without glasses, and walk 10 to 15 miles a day. The oldest standard medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has unequalled for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, fevers and bad blood. It strengthens, purifies and vitalizes. One bottle does much good.

A Gentle Hint.—She—I wish all men were like Admiral Dewey! He—in what way? She—He believes in short engagements!

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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